NOT ONLY MURDERERS, BUT DEVOID EVEN OF THE KINDLINESS OF SAVAGES.

THE TWIN BROTHER OF J. M. CLAYTON DE SCRIBES THE TREATMENT HE RECEIVED

WHEN HE RECLAIMED THE BODY AT

PLUMMERVILLE-EFFORTS TO

TRACE THE ASSASSINS.

IBT TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Little Rock, May 2.-It was a startling picture of civilization in Arkansus which was drawn before the Congressional Investigating Committee to-day, when W. M. Clayton, twin brother of the murdered man and now United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, took the witness-stand-a picture truly, which made you rub your eyes and wonder whether such things can be in the nineteenth century in a community professedly Christian; in a State pretending to have a free government, or, for that matter, any government at all. The testimony described the reception given to Mr. Clayton by the citizens of Plummerville, when he arrived there with a friend, to carry away the body of his murdered brother. He was comparatively unknown in that township, being a resident of another part of the State. He had no enemies and he came on an errand of pitiful duty. Suppose that none of the Plummerville people were implicated in the murder of John M. Clayton, they certainly might have extended to his brother those offices he stood there so sadly in need of. They might have offered him their sympathy, or expressed their regrets. Savages would have done that much' at least, but the brutalized mob which lives in that part of the State of Arkansas threatened him and his friends with death if they did not leave the town before night. Not content with murdering his brother, with refusing him any assistance, with threatening his life, they, in addition, demanded exerbitant damages for the blood of his brother which had been spilled on the carpet of the room in which he was murdered. It is a small matter, when compared with the crime of murder, but it shows the spirit of the cutthroat community to which Mr. Breckinridge so frequently and affectionately refers as "my people," and with the members of which he constantly associates on familiar and intimate terms in the courtroom. W. M. Clayton first heard of the assassination of his brother in Little Rock, where he was then staying as a member of a committee of the Fort Smith Bar to secure cer tain legislation. The information was contained in a telegram signed by Carroll Armstrong, an attorney in Mor-illton, who had been engaged with J. M. Clayton in taking depositions in Plummerville. Armstrong now figures as one of the attorneys for Mr. Breckinridge. W. M. Clayton started on the first train for Plummerville after securing an undertaker. He was joined on the road by Colonel Fowler, a personal friend. He purposely refrained from taking more friends

his arrival at Plummerville is best told in his "When I arrived at the depot, Corroll Armstrong was there. A few negroes were standing around. There were no white people in sight except Mr. Coblentz and his brother, and a young man who had been the clerk of my murdered brother. We started together toward the house where my brother lay. I asked Armstrong if he knew how this thing occurred, and he said that he did not. He added that the inquest was then being held, and I could learn, perhaps, about the ever and told him so. I requested him a second time to come and see me in the course of the brother lying on two boards on the floor, his face tied up with a dirty towel. He was dead. I didn't examine him, and didn't take off the towel. I turned the body over to the undertaker. No one seemed to be in the house except Mrs. M. O. Cravens and her daughter, who owned the house. I saw no other people about the house. No one offered me either assistance or sympathy. I thought it strange that no one should come to me. I didn't think

with him, though many wanted to go, because

he did not want to raise any disturbance by a

display of numerical strength, which might irri-

tate the people of Piummerville. His story of

there was any personal feeling against me, because I was scarcely known to the people Shortly before dinner O. T. Bentley came in. He told me that he was a deputy sheriff and that he had that morning arrived in town. I asked him what steps he had taken to discover the murderers of my brother. He said he had found upon the outside of the window through which my brother was shot the tracks of two men who were overshoes, the one new, the other old. He also said that he had tracked them to the fence, where some palings were missing, showing their passage through it. According to his statement, Coblentz had picked up a pistol, which he pro-I asked him if he had pursued the tracks further than the fence. He said he hadn't. I asked him why, but he made no reply. I in quired of him if he had gone about town to see if any persons had come in or if horses had been hitched around there. He replied that no one came into the town and there were no horses hitched. I said: 'Did you examine? He replied, 'I didn't.' 'How is it, then, that you told me that no horsemen came into town last night, and that there were no horses hitched?" He said, 'I tell you, there were none. 'Then, do you mean to say,' I replied, 'that the murderers of my brother are in this town?" He said, 'I don't know.' I said, 'Mr. Bentley, where is the Sheriff?' 'He has more important business to attend to,' was the reply, or words to that effect. I asked him what that business was. He said it was collecting taxes some twenty-five miles away. I called his attention to the fact that at the November election there were twelve deputysheriffs in Plummerville, and that the sheriff was promptly there after it was telegraphed that the box had been stolen; but that, when my brother was killed, there was only one deputy on the spot. He said that he couldn't account for it. Then I said to Mr. Bentley:

" It seems to me that you ought to have ex-amined these roads around here. Do you think it was done by some one away from here?' and he replied, 'I don't know.'"

Don't you know,' I said, 'that Benjamir went to Morrillton, and was mobbed and had great handfulls of hair taken out of his beard, and that he was kicked so that his death ensued in a short time?"

When I said that, he threw up his hands and

Before God, I didn't help kill your brother. I did not know at the time that Bentley was one of the mob that killed Benjamin. "'I don't charge you with being engaged in

this murder,' said I, 'you are accusing yourself. I haven't charged you with it.' I spoke to him still further on this subject, and a second time he raised his hands and said, 'I didn't, before God, assist in killing your brother,' and then he began to cry. I thought then that I could touch some tender chord in the man's heart, and that, perhaps, I could reach his sympathies in such a way as to lead him to ose who the murderers were. So I spoke of

my brother, what kind of man he was, of his fact that he had that his wife had died before that he had

six erphan children, most of them small; but still

BRUTALITY IN ARKANSAS. | he made no reply. I urged him, as an officer of the law, to perform his duty. I said to him: " Will you tell me what it is, who, in your

opinion, committed the murder?" "He made no reply."

It need only be said that Bentley is the man suspected by everybody of having had a hand in the murder to point the peculiar significance of this testimony. Colonel Clayton then bethought himself of settling his brother's account. He called for the bill. It amounted to some \$3 or \$5, but in addition the landlady demanded \$30 as compensation for the damage done to an old worn cotton carpet scarcely worth \$10, through the spilling of the blood. She informed Clayton that she had conferred with several citizens in Plum-\$30 was not enough, but that she was willing to take that much. The friends of Colonel Clayton declared the demand to be an outrage. Colonel Clayton hin self was in no mood for bartering and would have paid this outrageous demand, but his friends refused point-blank. The latter started

to find some citizens in the town to assess the damages, but before he returned Colonel Clayton had settled with the woman for \$15.

All this time no one had come near the house. Looking up and down the street, it seemed as if deserted. It was no one witness described it "like Sunday." As the afternoon wore on, a few negroes gathered in front of the house, and joined the groun of resurrors. negroes gathered in front of the house, and joined the group of reporters that had arrived on the train from Little Rock. They were the only human beings in sight. Long before Coblentz and his brother had departed, under threat that if they did not leave the town they would be killed. The undertaker asked the negroes to carry the coffin to the station, after Colonel Clayton had taken a last look at the face of his brother and the lid had been screwed down. They were only too willing, declaring that the dead man had been their friend always. Pay was ofwere only too willing, declaring that the dead man had been their friend always. Pay was of-

first hand been their right arways. Fay was offered them, but they refused it.

How different their conduct from that of the white brutes in Plummerville! Slowly the little procession made its way to the depot, headed by Colonel Clayton and Cartoll Armstrang Again the latter was Carroll Armstrong. Again the latter was appealed to by Colonel Clayton to tell what he knew about the murder, and again he was silent. And to the pathetic inquiry how it was that no

And to the pathetic inquiry how it was that no one was there to offer help, assistance, sympathy or regret, the reply came, "I do not know." Finally Colonel Clayton burst out:

"Well, is this town, then, terrorized? Is it under the influence of a handful of desperadoes? Are its citizens afraid to speak to me?"

"I can speak only for myself," repliel Armstrong. "I am not a resident of this town."

While Colonel Clayton gave his testimony Mr. Armstrong sat among Mr. Breckinridge's counsel a picture of abject misery. Still he did not contradict a single statement made by Colonel Clayton.

Julge McCain, the principal of Mr. Breckin-

Julge McCain, the principal of Mr. Breckin-ridge's counsel, tried under difficult conditions to extract an admission from Colonel Clayton that his theory of the murder might be a wrong one, and he went off on the stapid and puerile California tack once more, assisted by Mr. Breck-inridge himself. It led to an animated colloquy without, of course, bringing out new facts. It without, of course, bringing out new facts. It did show, however, one or two things worthy of mention; first, that the brothers of the murdered man had expended thousands of dollars in their attempt to ferret out the murderer, while the great State of Arkansas had so far expended \$65, and second that the mystery-loving Governor who made so much secrecy about his California elew had confided it to Mr. Breekinridge, while denying any information whatever concerning it to the brother of the murdered man. Incidentally it also showed that the Sheriff of Conway County had not only never done anything to track the murderer, but had actually done everything

it also showed that the Sheriff of Conway County had not only never done anything to track the murderer, but had actually done everything in his power to obstruct the efforts of the Claytons. But, by far the severest blow dealt Mr. Breckinridge was that which he himself invited when he asked Colonel Clayton whether he did not think that his (Breckinridge's) efforts to hunt down the murderer had been sincere. Raising his finger at Mr. Breckinridge, Colonel Clayton said slowly and impressively:

and impressively:
"I doubted your sincerity, Mr. Breekinridge,
when I entered this courtroom and saw you
scated on yonder bench, Bob Pate on one side and Oliver Bentley on the other, in close con Mr. Pate or Mr. Bentley is guilty," replied reckinridge, much confused, "I would be the

"If Mr. Pate or Mr. Bentley is guilty," replied Mr. Breckinridge, much confused, "I would be the first to pull the rope that should hang them, but not until they are proved guilty." Rats: A matter of taste, "quietly broke in Colonel Clayton, "as far as I am concerned. I am not on terms of intimate familiarity with concerned may be a supported to the concerned.

I am not on terms of intimate laminarity what suspected murdepers."

In the early part of the forencon, Hervey, the election judge at the Plummerville precinct, who displaced the two Republican election judges, was examined. He it is who paved the way for the ballot-hox thieves to do their work. Under the searching cross-examination of Judge Cooper, he contradicted himself sevaral times on points of minor details Goaded into ill-concealed rage, he boldly gave it as his opinion that "niggers" had stolen the box. In fact, he said he had believed all along that Judge McClure had had a hand in it in order to prosecute "leading citizens" of Plummerville and afterward pocket a fee for the work. The impertinent freshness of this youth was a striking example of the lawless gang of Démocratic hoodlums who infest Conway County. At home, of course, he is a hero.

The committee expects to finish its labors here by Monday night, though it certainly will not get through if Mr. Breckinridge's counsel do not cease discovering clews to the morderer of J. M. Clayton in every possible direction of the compass, except that in which Conway County lies.

SIX WITNESSES ACCUSED OF PERJURY

SENSATIONAL SEQUEL TO THE PROST DIVORCE CASE AT OSWEGO.

Oswego, N. Y., May 2 (Special).-The notorious divorce case of Edgar E. Frost against his wife M. J. Frost, which has been twice tried before a jury with out result, furnished another sensation today, when six of the defendant's witnesses were arrested and held to ball for the Grand Jury on the charge of perjury. The arrested persons are George A. Glynn, Crawford Prosser, Mrs. Ada Mosier, Mrs. Rosa Cole, Mary Kanoupe and Jennie Wilson. Numerous witnesses flatly contradicted one another at the trial on all material points; and it was apparent that perjury had been introduced after the arrests had been made, William A. Poucher, counsel for Mrs. Frost, said that warrant would also be issued for Mr. Frost, the plaintiff; B. C. Frost, Frank Thorpe, Mrs. sweetland and other of the plaintiff's witnesses. "The Evening Paliadium" also announces that charges will be preferred to the Governor against District Attorney Stowell, counsel for plaintiff, for alleged intimidation of witnesses and for misconduct in other cases. His removal will be

for misconduct in other cases. His removal will be asked for.

Many people have become unpleasantly mixed up in the case, and the whole town is taking sides. The counsel for the woman are all prominent bemoersts, including ex-Assemblyman Foncher, Recorder Indger, John B. Higgins and C. C. Brown. The plaintiff's lawyers are all Republicans, and District Attorney Slowell is a candidate for renomination, one of the arrested witnesses, George A. Glynn, is chairman of the Republican County Committee, and has many influential friends. He also edits "The osweso Saturday World." The plaintiff in the case is a supervisor; and his brother, who has taken a great interest, is a member of the Board of Ethe ation.

At the first trial one of the lawyers for the plaintiff, ex District Attorney Lamoree, was assaulted in the court room by the brother of a female witness, and at the recent trial another female witness bought a revolver and threatened to shoot Mr. Bulger, who lver and threatened to shoot Mr. Bulger, who med up the case for the defence.

A MENUSPAPER MAN MISSING IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 2 (Special).-Nearly three weeks ag 3. W. Briggs, a newspaper man from Arkansas, came to this city with the intention of buying out a suburban newspaper and settling down near Chicago. He visited an old college friend, H. M. Skinner, of Morgan Park, who is one of the leading men in the local branch of A. S. Barnes & Co. "Last Sanday or early on Monday morning," said Mr. Skinner to day, "Briggs left the house, and that is the last we have seen of him. He had some cash and a con-siderable amount of securities which he intended con-verting into cash. I fear that he has been mur-dered."

THE OHIO INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Columbus, May 2 (Special).-After waiting several days for the originators of the sensational rumor concerning the management of the State Department of Insurance, Commissioner Kemp to-day tendered his

THE GRAIN FLEET RELEASED FROM CHICAGO. Chicago, May 2 (Special).—The grain fleet that has

ROYALTY HONORS STANLEY.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESIDES AT A DISTURBANCES IN FRENCH AND SPANISH RECEPTION TO THE EXPLORER.

DUKES, PRINCES AND PRINCESSES CHEER THE

GREAT EXPLORER AND HEAR HIM

TELL OF AFRICA. London, May 2 .- The Emin Relief Committee gave reception in henor of Henry M. Stanley this even ing. The Prince of Wales presided. Among the guests were the Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, the Duke of merville and that they had all told her that Fife, the Lord Mayor of London and a large number of prominent persons. The Prince of Wales, in the name of the English people, welcomed the Illustrious

> Stanley, who was received with prolonged theers, said his position was a difficult one in ad dressing them, the committee hampering his freedom in regard to what he should say. He defended the across Africa which he had selected. He paid a high tribute to the devotion and courage of his associates. He said he could have dispensed with the services of none of them. When Emin was relieved | der. for the second time, said Mr. Stanley, his so-called subjects had revolted four times. Relief reached him at a critical period.

The Prince of Wales proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Stanley, which was adopted by acclamation.

TIRED OF EXILE IN JERSEY.

BOULANGER WILL RETURN TO FRANCE ON

Paris, May 2.-The Republican newspaper "La Prance" says that General Boulanger will return to France from the island of Jersey on Sunday, and that he will demand another trial. The paper also says that the General will inform President Carnot of the place in France where he intends to land.

GLADSTONE VOTES FOR DISESTABLISHMENT. London, May 2.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Cameron moved the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Gladslone, replying to a member's assertion that the majority of the Midlathian electors were against disestablishment, said he would be glad to answer to his electors for the vote he was about to He would be thankful to govern, if they gave him an opportunity to do so, at the earliest possible The only ground in defence of the church stablishment was that it was performing some special ondition of Scotch opinion which Lord Hartington condition of scotch opinion which Lord Hartington described in 1877 as justifying disestablishment was now reached, and he therefore supported the motion. In his opinion there never was a country where the question was so simplified as it was in scotland. It would not entail a teith part of the violence entailed by the disruption of 1843. There was no sign that the charact would be attended by any of the characteristics that belonged to violent traditions.

Mr. Cameron's motion was rejected 250 to 218.

Berlin, May 2.—The jubilee of Herr Barnay, the actor, was celebrated at the Berlin Theatre to-day. The building was crowded by the friends of artist. Among those present were deputations from m the theatres of Germany and several Australian.

Hungarian, Russian and English actors. The Berlin artists presented to Herr Barnay a bust of blusself as and Alleante.

Macallies Man Alleante. he appears in the character of Mare Anteny. He was also the recipient of the decoration of the Order was also the recipient of the decoration of the Order of St. Stanislas, which had been conferred upon him by the Crar. The Grand Duke of Merslenburg schwerin and Prince Henry of Reuss each presented Herr Barnay with a gold medal. Herr Barnay was much affected, and in responding to the speeches he manifested much emotion. Among the features of the celebration was singular by prominent artists.

Emperor William has sent an autograph letter to flarmay, conferring upon him the fourth-class Order of the Crown.

A CANADIAN M. P. IN DISCRACE Ottawa, Ont., May 2.-J. C. Rykert, M. P. for Lincoln, has resixted his seat in Parilament. He walked out of the House of Commons to night amid an uproon. Mr. Rybert was charged by the Opposition with "boodling." He is charged with receiving \$70,000 for using his political influence with the declaring that the registration was adopted declaring that the registration was adopted cold for \$150,000. This was four or five years ago.

This session the Government were almost forced by
the deposition to appoint a committee of investigation. This was done and the charges were clearly
proven. The resignation to might was not a great
surprise. It was locked for, and might have been
compulsory before the going out of the House.
Mr. Rykert said that he had not been treated fairly,
either by the tovernment or the committee, and that
he would seek a re-election and fair play at the
hands of his constituents.

ENGLISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT. Constantinople, May 2-1t is reported that Lord sallshary offers to conclude a new convention with the wided the right be given to England to intervene at any time and to reoccupy Egypt without notice should internal or external danger threaten the country.

London, May 2.—The Newmarket first spring meeting closed to-day. The principal race was for the 1,000 Guineas stakes, for three-year-old fillies, on-mile and eleven yards. It was won by the Duke of Portland's bay filly Semolina. The same owner's brown filly Memoir was second, and haron de Roth schild's hav filly Fatuite third. There were ten-tarters. The last betting was 2 to 1 on Semolina, 10 to 1 against Memoir, and 11 to 1 against Fatuite.

THE DELAGOA RAY RAILWAY.

London, May 2.-A dispatch from Lisbon to the London edition of "The New York Herald" says that the Portuguese Government favors the proposition to arbitrate the questions arising from the seizure of

Berlin, May 2.—The "Vessi-che Zeitung" says that the Army Peace feeting bill increases the infantry by

BUSSIA AND PEESIA. St. Petersbarg, May 2.—M. Buetzoff, the Russian-Minister to Persia, has been instructed by the Czar to make a new commercial treaty with Persia.

FRALEY OFFERS FORTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. St. Louis, May 2 (Special). Moses Fraley, who re ently failed for about \$500,000, has practically made a settlement with his creditors. Soon after the open-ing of the Merchants' Exchange Thomas W. Booth resented to the creditors for their signatures a paper which contained the terms offered by Fraiey. The erms were as follows: Mr. Fraley agreed to pay in cash 20 cents on the dollar of his indebtedness, and to give notes for 20 cents additional, 10 cents to be ionths. On these notes Mrs. Fraley was to appear s indorser; and, if the composition should be epted. Fraley was to be allowed to trade on the floor cepted, Fraley was to be allowed to trade on the floor as he had done before his recent failure to comply with his contracts. At first strong objections were raised to the acceptance of the compromise; but it was represented that several of the firms to whom debts were the could not get along without the money, and that unless they could obtain at least a portion of their the they would have to suspend payment. On these grounds a large majority of the creditors agreed to accept the terms, and it is probable that by to-morrow morning all will have signed.

CALIFORNIA CROP PROSPECTS.

San Francisco, May 2 .- "The Chronicle" has re ports from all the counties of the State, giving an estimate of the crop prospects for this season. While owing to the excessive rains, the dispatches show that the quality of both wheat and barley will be good and the yield of all kinds of fruit will be enormous, several large wheat counties report a decrease in creage and a decrease in the yield of wheat of from one-quarter to one-half. The estimates, based on the tate as a whole, show a slight decrease in yield as ompared with last year. Harley averages about the same as wheat. In fruit of all kinds there will be a great increase in the acreage. Ten thousand new vines have been planted by Frg. 200 county, and 1,000,000 orange trees have been set out in Los Angeles County in the last year. The fruit crop in the State will be the largest on record,

STRIKERS BECOME RIOTOUS.

TOWNS.

TROOPS FOUND USEFUL AT TOURCOING, BARCE-

LONA AND VALENCIA-MR. GLADSTONE'S

ADVICE TO WORKINGMEN.

Paris, May 2.-A dispatch to-day from Touroing, an extensive manufacturing town in the Department of the North, stated that serious trouble had broken out there. The hands employed in twenty-six mills at that place went on strike this morning, and great crowds of men gathered about the streets to discuss their grievances. The crowd was augmented by a body of traveller, and said he was glad to accord him a 5,000 strikers from Ronbaix, another manufact-hearty greeting after all he had gone through. who marched in a mass into the latter place, and soon all hands began to show an ugly feeling which culminated in serious rioting. The riot was in progress at noon, the time the dispatch was sent. Military reinforcements had been summoned to aid the authorities in restoring or-

> At 8:30 p. m. a second dispatch from Tource ing said that 20,000 strikers were parading the streets, committing many excesses. The cavalry disperse all groups. Twenty persons had been

The number of strikers at Tourcoing is esti-

mated at 40,000. The streets and factories there are guarded by troops.

The "Journal des Debats" says in connection with yesterday's labor demonstration, that it would be a mistake to treat the celebrations as aflairs of no importance, seeing they showed that the workingmen obeyed the word of command to mark the day in some form.

The total number of persons arrested in Paris during the day and night was 300. Of this number only 150 were detained over night. The injuries received by a number of persons during

injuries received by a number of persons during the trouble in the Place de la Concorde con-sisted of slight bruises. All the newspapers cone r in congratulating the Government upon the success of its precautions to prevent any dis-turbance, and the Parisians upon their prudence

Madrid, May 2 .- The strikers at Barcelona conducted themselves in a riotous manner throughout the day. They impeded all kinds of business, stopping market earts and scattering and tramp ling upon their contents of provisions. The Civil Guard was continually engaged in attempting to disperse the rioters, but failed to quell them. Finally a state of siege was declared. A mob of strikers set fire to a tool-hut. The Guard charged the mob and two of the strikers were injured. Several shots were fired. Another group of strikers attacked a printing office, in which siege proclamations were being printed. They put a stop to the work, and the authorities were obliged to have the proclamations printed elsewhere under military protection.

At Valencia many of the masters conceded the demands of the workmen, but the strikers prevented the men from resuming work. The milway goods porters and the dockmen joined in the strike movement and became riotous, but were set of suppressed by the cavalry. Troops are now guard-

Marseilles, May 2.-It is estimated that 50,000 workmen took part in the labor demonstration here yesterday. The streets were noisy. A large meeting was held at the Labor Exchange, and a deputation of forty presidents of various trades unions and 3,000 workmen was appointed to visit the Prefecture and present a petition in favor of eight hours for a day's work. The Prefect declined to receive the deputation in a body, but offered to receive the members if they would divide themselves into groups. The deputation, however, had been instructed to be received as a whole or not at all, and the party therefore reformed in procession and returned to the Evenange. After they arrived at the Exchange the meeting quietly dispersed.

letter, which will appear in the enlarged "Lloyd's News" on Sunday next, in which he exhorts the working classes to consider closely their present position. He says: "There may come a time when labor will prove too strong for capital, and may use its strength unjustly, but capital, will say use its strength unjustly, but capital, and may use its strength unjustly, but capital, will say the says to the strikers feel that victors is within their grasp.

Milwankee, Wis., May 2.—If to-day's developments will says the labor to the says to the sa and may use its strength unjustly, but capital will surely hold its own.* In conclusion he expresses a wish to see labor and art allied, with the view of alleviating and adorning the life of

Prague, May 2.-Six hundred employes on the

LEAVING WORK FROM SMYPATHY.

HERTER BROTHERS HAVE TROUBLE WITH THEIR MUN-THE HOUSESMITHS.

State railway have struck.

All the cabinetmakers, varnishers and painters employed in the factory of Herter Brothers, at Twentytilne hours and \$3 a day. Herter Brothers, according to the strikers, are employing non-union mosa workers at the rate of \$1.50 and \$1.80 a day, and when a committee of the men called on Superinten dent Nichols and asked him to pay the union scale of wages he refused. The union men working on Archbishop Corrugan's house, at Fiftieth st. and Madi-on ave., at Thirty-seventh st. and Madi-on ave., and at Seventieth st. and Fifth ave., em-ployed by Herter Brothers, also went on strike. The Board of Walking Delegates at its meeting yesterday appointed a committee to settle the strike if possible, Boston, Cleveland, Tarrytown and Brooklyn on strike. At a conference between a committee of the House-miths' Union and the bess fromworkers, in the office of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, in Centre st., vesterday, the bosses submitted an agreement calling for the abolition in, will take care of the sick members and bury the dead members of the union. This agreement was rejected by the conference committee, they saying they were not seeking charity, but only wanted a fair business arrangement. If the strike occurs over 2,000 men will go out in this city and Brooklyn. A meeting will be held to morrow at which T. V. Powderly will speak. None but m

showing a "clean" card will be admitted. The strike of framers is over, all the remaining eses signed the union contract for a work-day of eight hours yesterday, and work will be resumed to day

eight hours yesterday, and work will be resumed to day all along the line.

The granuje enters employed in the Cypress Hills Cemetery went on strike yesterday for a work day of nine hours and \$3 a day.

The Joint Conference Committee of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners held a meeting in Central Hall last night and completed arrangements for the big demonstration to be held to night in Webster Hall by the carpenters. The committee was informed that the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners, which had decided to remain neutral in the eight-hour struggle, had decided, at the last moment, to go on strike whenever the carpenters of the Brotherhood and Amalgamated societies were called out. orieties were called out.

BROOKLYN CARPENTERS HOPEFUL. A mass-meeting of carpenters was held last evening at No. 353 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, to complete arrangements for securing the reduction of their hours of labor from nine to eight for a day's work. Several hundred were present. J. J. Carson presided. was announced that a large number of the mastel carpenters had agreed to terms sought by the men, and others would do so. The prediction was made that the strike would be brief and successful. The plan adopted was for the men to go to work at 8 o'clock on Monday morning instead of at 7, and if the bosses objected the mgn will quit and report to the central organization.

Springfield, Mass., May 2.—The Springfield Cigar
Manufacturing Company will close its factory on
Saturday night, throwing a large number of hands out A CIGAR FACTORY TO CLOSE

non-union shop, and since resuming union prices claims that it has not been able to raise its jobbing

THROWING DOWN THEIR TOOLS.

UNEXPECTED STRIKES IN CHICAGO TURN OUT ABOUT TEN THOUSAND MEN.

ENTERING THE SHOPS ON TIME IN THE MORN-ING AND GOING OUT WITHIN AN HOUR-WOODWORKERS, IRONWORKERS, REAPER-

MAKERS AND SOAPMAKERS IDLE-NEW

DEMANDS OF THE CARPENTERS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, ! Chicago, May 2.—Twenty thousand laboring men of Chicago, representing over a dozen different trades, paraded the streets in squads to-day, demanding the eight-hour day, and everything indicates that the present troubles are only the beginning of an era of labor wars that may last weeks or months. The initiatory step was taken entirely without warning by most of the trades. From 3,000 to 4,000 sash, door and blind-makers walked out of the various factories in the southwest lumber district in the forer men went to their places of employment as usual this morning, and with only a few exceptions fell to work when the whistles blew. An hour or so later they threw down their tools and quietly walked out, giving no explanation.

The long-anticipated strike of the moulders began when 700 men, employed at the Chicago Malleable Iron Works, refused to go to work. At 9 o'clock the fires were banked and the entire plant was deserted. The strike was started by the moulders who wanted an eight-hour day, and more pay for overtime. Some of the moulders work by the piece, but they also went out, in order to help along those who work As soon as it was learned the day. that the moulders had quit work, other employes of the concern struck. At Wells, French & Co.'s car works shops at 7 o'clock this forenoon, prepared to go to work. At 0:30 o'clock they quietly filed out of the big brick building. The men had demanded ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and as the demand had been refused, they decided to quit. Their example was followed in other iron works. A strike was also threatened at the works of the Illinois Steel Company, but the company granted an eight-hour day, and the trouble was averted.

At the McCormick reaper works all the m not quit, as they did at the car and iron works, but half the number employed in the big building walked out, when their request for an eight-hour day was refused. The others are expected to go on strike to morrow. There were 1,500 men at the reaper

to morrow. There were works, The entire number of employes of the N. K. Fair-banks Company, soap manufacturers, about 550, will go out on Monday. The coopers, numbering eighty, quit work this forenoon. The men employed there are getting better wages than those generally paid by the large conserns. Laborers receive \$165 a day, 15 cents over the amount paid other places. in other places.

In the lumber-yards trouble is also brewing. The lumber-shovers employed at the different yards in the southwest part of the city, to the number of several thousand, are dissatisfied and may march out any

The carpenters' strike is still unsettled and the obability is that these workmen may again become abund with the strike fever and even add to their seent exacting demands. The floord of Arbitration is been in session all day, but has been handicapped a new complaint of the strikers, that the employing pacity of the new Master Carpenters' Association is it here enough.

not large enough.

Reports from the stock-yards to day showed that there were no strikes in any line of work and the 300 special police were without occupation.

Two lumigrant inspectors have been ordered by Secretary Windom at Washington to report in Chicago to Cellector Clark for duty in connection with the enforcement of the Allen Contract Labor law, which prohibits the importation of foreign workmen under contract. The reason for sending the inspectors to Chicago is said to be that the department had been advised that an effort would be made to got the carpenters from Canada to take the place of the men on strike from Canada to take the place of the men on strike now. One of the inspectors reported to Collector Clark to day and is now at work and the other is expected to reach the city to-morrow.

THE STRIKE OF THE CARPENTERS.

PROGRESS OF THEIR STUBBORN STRUGGLE FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

fance with the republicans, and requesting the overnment to execute the resolutions adopted by that the bricklayers had come to the aid of the striking corporates by ordering that no bricklayer should ing corporaters by ordering that no bricklayer should set window or door frames for bosses who refuse to

> indicate the final outcome the eight-hour movement in Milwaukee will result in a victory for the carpenters. did not materialize, and the change from the ten-hour system to the eight-hour system was effected withsystem to the eight-hour system was enected white-out any excitement and without any public demon-stration whatever. There will still be some un-ertainty, however, until after the mass meeting of the unions, to be field on Sunday evening, at the West side Turner Hall. At that meeting the carpenters are to report all contractors who have failed to com-sity with the demands of their men, and the employes of such non-complying bosses will be directed to strike

> arpenters in this city, between 900 and 1,000 went on strike to-day for eight hours and 25 cents an hour as the minimum of wages. The non-unionists are fast joining the strikers, and by to morrow only a handful will be at work. One big contractor only has signed the arbitration committee's agreement, and the builders and Traders' Exchange has so far ignored

Detroit, Mich., May 2.—The situation here was practically unchanged to-day, although it is rumored that several more contractors have acceded to the demands several more contractors have acceled to the demands of the men. It has been assertained that an agree-ment has been made between the strikers and ma-chinery workers of the Ballders' Exchange, that the latter shall to-voot all products of wood entering into a building which are made by non-union labor.

saleth, Mass., May 2. The carpenters who have been working ten hours a day quit at 5 p. m. ves-terday instead of at 6. To night the bosses held a meeting to decide what action to take.

Boston, May 2.-The strike of the carpenters is proceeding in a peaceful and quiet manner. This morning 500 of the men reported at the headquarters in the Melonaon. Walking Delegate Clinkard that on Thursday 375 men had been detailed for picket duty. There were 102 shops and jobs visited, principally those of the needers of the Carpenter Emifers Association, and only forty-six men were at work at these places and twenty-eight of these men Johnel the strikers. Several others promised to do so on Saturday night, but will work till then as they want a full week's pay. Just 1,650 carpenters went out yesterday.

Newburg, N. Y., May 2 (Special).- The carpenters of Fishkill and Matteawan are on strike for nine hours.

IDLENESS IN THE COAL FIELDS. Elmira, N. Y., May 2 (special).—Five hundred miners the Elossburg Coal Company's mines at Arnot. in., are idle to-day, having gone on strike this orning for higher wares. No coal was mined ready to drawn out and the drivers were also compelled to alt work. There has as yet been no disturbance

Chicago, May 2 .- A strike of the miners throughout the Northern and Middle Illinois coal fields was de-cided upon after midnight last night. The owners and miners could not agree on the matter of profitsharing, the former declaring that there was no margin sharing, the former declaring that there was no margin for the day laborers. An executive session of four hours by the workmen's representatives followed the final adjournment of the joint conference. A decision to strike was the result. The Indiana miners and operators also failed to reach an understanding and a strike in that State is not improbable. Scottdale, Penn., May 2.—Secretary Parker of the

Knights of Labor announces the settlement of the strikes at the Whitney and Mammoth Works and now he namost tranquillity prevails in the coke region, in the Smithton mining district, the situation is In the smithton mining district, the situation is critical. The men have refused to accept the com-pany's terms and have been ordered to leave the company houses within six days.

A PASTOR RESIGNS HIS CHARGE. Fall River, Mass., May 2.-The Rev. Dr. Eibridge Mix, of the Centre Congregational Church, resigned his pastorate last night.

LAUGUING GAS PROVES FATAL.

THE MAYOR TO FACE M'CANN

A LIVELY SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE PROBABLE.

THE RESTAURANT-KEEPER PROMISES MORE DIS

CLOSURES-FURTHER PROOF THAT MR. GRANT WAS A CANDIDATE FOR THE

PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSIONERSHIP. The Senate Investigating Committee will reume its work of exposing Tammany's corruption in Part II of the Superior Court this morning. and the prospects are that it will hold one of its liveliest and most interesting sessions before it adjourns to.day. Goaded by the press into desperation, Mayor Grant has at last decided to face McCann, and that witness will appear for crossexamination this morning, in response to the Mayor's request to the counsel of the committee,

There is reason to believe that before he gets

through with McCann, the Mayor will wish that

either he or the witness had never been born.

McCann has only told a little, just a little, part

of what he knows. In answer to McCann's testimony that Croker had charge of \$180,000, of which Grant gave \$80,000, and which had been raised for the purpose of securing the confirmation of Grant as Commissioner of Public Works in 1884, Mayor Grant asserted that he never was a candidate for the office. To corroborate his statement he asked ex-Mayor Edson to write him a letter, a request that Mr. Edson complied with. In this letter the ex-Mayor declared that Mr. Grant's name was never presented "as a candidate for appointment to the office of Commissioner of Public Works in December, 1884, or at any other time," and that, furthermore, Mr. Grant's name was never considered in connection with ap-

pointment to that office." This looked like a complete vindication of the Mayor until somebody began to look up the newspaper files. Then the situation changed completely. Instead of not being a candidate for the place, it was found by The Tribune and "The Times" that Mr. Grant was certainly engaged in trying to secure the appointment, and that Tammany Hall backed him with all its in-fluence. Further evidence on this point was brought to light yesterday from an examination of "The Herald" of December 29, 30 and 31, 1884, which was found to contain the following interesting contributions to the local political

RUMORS THAT ALDERMAN GRANT IS TO BE NAMED IN GENERAL PORTER'S STEAD-HUGH J. GRANT IN THE FIELD.

The Tammany Aldermen were somewhat elated last night over the idea that Mayor Edson would to-day nominate Alderman Grant for Commissioner of Public Works and that the appointment would be confirmed. They say that Mayor Edson, in his eager desire to deprive Mayor Grace of the appointment of a Commissioner of Public Works, is willing to nominate any Tammany Hall or Republican follower who can be confirmed. This statement, together with the Tammany boast that Alderman Grant has thirteen votes, including his own, or a majority of the Common Council, alarmed the County Democracy politicians, who yesterday discussed the situation and the probable turn of affairs between now and Thursday, when Mayor Grace takes his seat. Alderman Jachne, the County Democracy leader in the Common Council, said last night to a "Herald" reporter: "It will be impossible for Mayor Edson to secure
the confirmation of a Commissioner of Public Works or a
Corporation Counsel. We have carefully discussed the Corporation Counsel. We matter and are confident."

matter and are confident."

The Tammany programme, besides the substitution of Alderman Grant for General Fitz John Porter for Commissioner of Public Works, includes the nomination of Brother-in-law Wood for Corporation Counsel. Owing the fact that Alderman Kenny was left out in the Tammany primary election his vote cannot be counted on for Alderman Grant. The latter's friends, however, feel sure of the support of Alderman Finck, Miller and Rothman, Republican, Mayor Edson be given indisputable proof that Alderman Grant will be confirmed it is said he will not nominate him. The Alderman are sorely puzzled about ther exmation before the Grand Jury to-day and several of them. They were astonished when told that no witness was allowed to have counsel in the Grand Jury room. Some of the Alfernen were apprehensive lest they might be detained by the Grand Jury long enough to miss the Common Council meeting at 1 o'clock this afternoon and that something may turn up there while they are absent. Although thirteen members constitute a quorum, a majority of a quorum, seven, can transact business. So the Aldermen are afraid that seven members have the legal authority to dispose of the Mayor's nomination. Tammens politicians (ast night admitted that the Mayor Tammany politicians fast night admitted that the Mayor had considered the feasibility of securing the confirmation of Police Justice Welde or Police Justice Gorman for Commissioner of Public Works, and that in the event of any one being confirmed Clarence Meads or Colonel John Marshall was to represent the Republicans by being made deputy. December 30.

DESPONDENT TAMMANY MEN.

The Tammany Aldermen held a caucus yesterday morning, but no assurance was given that sufficient Republican Aldermen could be secured to confirm Fitz John Porter, Alderman Grant, Justice Gorman or Justice Weide for Commissioner of Public Works. The Tanumany politicians last night were evidently dejected, and one of them said to a "Herald" reporter: "We have no hope whatever of confirming any nomination that Mayor Edson may make. The time has passed for doing anything, and it looks as if we were left. Our caucus to-day resulted to nothing passagrant."

THE BOODLE.

At a late hour vesterday afternoon it was reported that a beedle fund of \$100,000 was to be divided among three Republican Aldermen, with such exact honesty that each of them was to receive \$33,333 33 1-3.
serter was teld that this ofter was made serter was teld that this offer was made to three Aldermen chose names were mentioned. It was further stated that a detective was acquainted with the facts in the case, and that the three Republican Aldermen were being closely watched. The Grand Jury is in possession of affidavits, said one well-kinewn politician, which may lead to the in-dictment of citizens and officials who are alleged to have conspired to bribe Aldermen to secure the influence of poiteal managers in having the Mayor's neminations con-

"What nominations did Mayor Edson have on hand aday ! " said a " Herald " reporter to a prominent Tamany politician.

"Why, he was to have nominated Alderman Grant for

Commissioner of Public Works, and ex-Lieutenant-Gov-ernor Dersteiner as Counsel to the Corporation. Had it not been for that infernal boodle story of \$100,000 in 'The Herald,' some Republican Aldermen might have been coarolled to secure the required vote.

Mr. McCann said last night that even had he not been subpoenzed he should have gone before the Senate Committee to-day with the utmost willingness. "I have not told half," said he; and if they put me on the stand again I will make it interesting for them, I assure you. If have withheld anything thus far through . feeling of delicacy, I think, in view of what Grant has said about me, that I now have the right to speak out and tell all I know. all anxious about the results of to-morrow's aring. Why should I be? Every word I said

at all anxious about the results of to-morrows hearing. Why should I be? Every word I said was true, and by telling more I can prove it. I hear that Mayor Grant has written to the committee demanding that I should be present to-morrow. That's a biuff, of course."

Mr. McCann was cheerful and entirely self-posessed. He seemed to be looking forward to this morning's performance with all the zest of a schoolboy for a circus.

Mayor Grant was busy all day yesterday making preparations for the meeting of the Senate Committee to-day. He caused a number of persons to be subpoensed as witnesses, but declined to give the names of any of them. The Mayor also sent the following letter to Mr. Ivins, but received no reply to it: received no reply to it:

I beg leave to notify you that I shall expect you to produce Patrick McCann for cross-examination before the Senate Committee on Cities to-morrow.

FALL OF A LARGE METEOR.

Mason City, Iowa, May 2 (Special) .- A large meteor was seen here about 5:15 this afternoon. It passed through the heavens from west to east. It was plainly seen at Emmettsburg, Algonia, Ruthven, Britt and Forest City, and probably struck somewhere between the latter city and line Earth, Minn. The sound made as it passed through the air resembled the noise of heavy cannon, it left a long streak of fire and smoke which did not disappear for some time.